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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Department of Agriculture  
Bureau of Animal Industry  
Harrisburg

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dated

Federal and State Requirements  
and

Important Information In

Reference to the

Tuberculin Testing of

Cattle Under the

OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL  
ACCREDITED HERD PLAN

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1934

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# The Individual Accredited Herd Plan

A committee from the Pure Bred Breeders' Association and a committee from the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in December, 1917 outlined the provisions of a uniform plan for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis free herds of cattle. The plan was adopted and approved by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the forty-eight states. The plan was amended December 11, 1933.

Cattle owners in Pennsylvania who desire to cooperate with the Federal and State Governments and place their herds under the Official Individual Accredited Herd Plan are first required to execute an application (Form AAI-6) for the testing of their entire herd of cattle, inserting in the space provided the name and address of the accredited veterinarian whom they desire to employ.

Upon receipt of these applications properly executed the herds are listed for the first or initial tuberculin test. Herd tests are assigned to the accredited veterinarians to be applied at the owners' expense in the order in which the applications are received at such times when funds are available for indemnity. Reactors to tests conducted under this plan are subject to Federal and State indemnity.

Tuberculin tests are not considered official unless authorized in writing by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., to the veterinarian selected by the owner.

Each owner before executing an agreement or having his herd tested under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan should read and study the provisions of the plan. If the owner does not understand or is in doubt about any phase of the plan he should not hesitate to get in touch with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry located in various sections of the state or the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg, Pa., or the local practicing veterinarian.

The following are the provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan:

1. (a) A tuberculosis-free accredited herd of cattle is one in which the entire herd has passed two negative successive annual physical examinations

and tuberculin tests, or, upon disclosure of infection, three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuberculin tests applied by a veterinarian regularly employed by the State or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or by an accredited veterinarian who has passed an examination conducted by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the Bureau of Animal Industry, and who is approved by the proper official of the State in which the herd is located.

(b) When an accredited herd or a herd in the process of accreditation is to be tested at the expense of the owner by an accredited veterinarian, the following regulations are to be observed:

(1) The tuberculin test shall be applied on dates approved by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(2) The accredited veterinarian shall not conduct such tests until after he has received written authorization from the proper cooperating State and Bureau officials.

(3) The accredited veterinarian shall submit a report of such tests in accordance with the regulations of the cooperating State and Federal authorities. These officials reserve the right to supervise any tests conducted by an accredited veterinarian.

(4) The amount of Federal indemnity funds for use in the payment of reactors in herds being tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be limited to 15 per cent of the total amount of Federal indemnity allotted to any State, unless, an additional allotment for this purpose is made available.

## 2. The Tuberculin Test:

(a) The official test shall be intradermic by the single injection, or the double injection of the caudal fold and vulva, or the subcutaneous, and either or both of these methods in combination with the ophthalmic.

(b) A herd in which reactors have been found shall not become accredited unless the final or accrediting test has been made by a combination of either the subcutaneous and ophthalmic, intradermic and ophthalmic, or by the double intradermic caudal fold and vulva injection.

3. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as deemed advisable by the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

4. No animal shall be presented for the tuberculin test which has been designated as a reactor at any time.

5. Reactors to the tuberculin test shall be promptly removed from the farm, and, after their removal, the infected premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

6. Herd owners are required to house, feed and care for the cattle under such sanitary conditions as will tend to promote good health and to follow such recommendations as are made by the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

7. Calves shall not be fed milk or other dairy products except: (1) when such milk or other dairy products have been produced by a herd that is under the plan, or (2) when the milk or other dairy products from outside or unknown sources shall have been pasteurized by heating to 145° F. for 30 minutes.

#### 8. Herd Records:

(a) The herd owner is required to establish satisfactory evidence of the identity of each registered or grade animal, the grade animal to be marked by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

(b) Each herd owner is required to keep a record of all additions and removals of cattle from the herd by sale, death or slaughter.

9. All vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are used for transporting cattle to herds maintained under this plan.

#### 10. Added Cattle:

(a) Cattle may be added to an accredited herd in accordance with the following provisions:

Originating from an accredited herd.

Originating from a once-tested free herd or from a modified accredited area on one additional test applied in from 60 to 90 days, and during such period kept separate from the herd.

(b) Cattle may be added to once-tested free herds in accordance with the following provisions:

From accredited herds, once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, without further test.

Cattle added to other herds under this plan unless originating in accredited, or once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, are required to pass a negative tuberculin test within 60 days prior to entry.



(c) Any cattle remaining in infected herds shall not be added to herds under supervision except under special permit.

11. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, such herd may be reaccredited, provided the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than four months from the date of previous test. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses more than one reactor, the regulations governing the tuberculin testing of infected herds shall apply.

12. An accredited herd certificate shall be valid for one year and shall be issued by the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

13. Cattle from an accredited herd may, subject to regulations of the State of destination, be moved interstate on a certificate of health and tuberculin test chart, which will be issued by the cooperating State or Federal official.

14. Failure on the part of an owner to comply with these methods and rules shall constitute sufficient cause for the cancellation of the agreement.

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## APPRAISEMENT AND INDEMNITY

Any cattle added to a herd from outside sources since the time the owner filed an application for a test will not be subject to State or Federal indemnity in case they should react to the test, unless the owner can show that they were added for necessary and legitimate purposes. All reactors, therefore, must be properly identified as being legitimate members of the herd after which they will be appraised by the owner and a Federal or State representative in strict accordance with current cattle market value and the indemnity law.

Cattle classed as reactors to subsequent retests are subject to indemnity if they have been added (passed all prescribed T. B. tests) to the herd in accordance with provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan.

Cattle added to a herd after the previous official negative tuberculin test under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan which did not originate in a herd credited with at least one negative test under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan or Modified Accredited Area Plan will not be subject to indemnity if they react to subsequent retests applied to these cattle, or to the herd to which they have been added.

The MAXIMUM amount the State can pay is \$40 for grade cattle and \$70 for registered cattle.

The MAXIMUM amount the Federal Government can pay is \$20 for grade cattle and \$50 for registered cattle.

In no case is an owner permitted by law to receive more than 90% of the appraised market value from the three sources, i. e., Federal, State Government and the butcher. The amount paid by the Federal Government cannot exceed one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of the difference between the appraised valuation and the actual salvage.

The Federal Government does not pay indemnity for grade bulls, steers, nor on a purebred basis for cows over two (2) years of age, which are unregistered at the time of starting the tuberculin tests; cows in this class will be entitled to indemnity of a grade basis.

State indemnity for cattle condemned for tuberculosis will not be paid on a purebred registered basis unless cattle are registered in an approved registry association or application is made for registration or transfer prior to the date of the tuberculin test of the owner's herd.

#### Example No. 1—Grade Cow

	\$45.00	Appraised Value	
	9.00	Salvage	
	<u>          </u>		
$\frac{1}{3}$ )	36.00		90% = \$40.50
	<u>          </u>		21.00
	12.00	Federal Indemnity	\$19.50 State
	9.00		Indemnity
	<u>          </u>		
	21.00	Total Federal Indemnity and salvage	
	19.50	State Indemnity	
	<u>          </u>		
	\$40.50	Total paid owner	

#### Example No. 2—Grade Cows

	\$65.00	Appraised Value	
		No Salvage	
	<u>          </u>		90% = \$58.50
$\frac{1}{3}$ )	65.00		20.00
	<u>          </u>		38.50 State
	21.66	Exceed Federal Indemnity	Indemnity
	<u>          </u>		
	\$20.00	Maximum Federal Indemnity	
	38.50	State Indemnity	
	<u>          </u>		
	\$58.50	Total paid owner	

### Example No. 3—Registered Animal

\$125.00	Appraised Value	
14.50	Salvage	90%=\$112.50
<u>110.50</u>		<u>51.33</u>
1/3)		
36.83	Federal Indemnity	\$61.17
14.50		
<u>51.33</u>	Total Federal Indemnity and salvage	
61.17	State Indemnity	
<u>\$112.50</u>	Total paid owner	

### Removal of Reactors

Reactors should be considered as being capable of spreading tuberculosis and thus dangerous to other members of the herd, and are therefore required to be immediately removed from the premises.

All reactors are required to be slaughtered at establishments having the proper slaughtering facilities. A permit in writing is required to remove reactors from the farm to place of slaughter.

### Salvage

It is always to the advantage of the owner to sell the reactors in a manner that will yield the best possible financial return. Competitive bids for reactors by several dependable buyers should be obtained.

Various methods of salvaging reactors have been tried by owners. It has been found, however, that the best method is for owners to ship their reactors to one of the public stock yards to be sold by a recognized livestock commission firm to the butcher on foot at market price subject to State or Federal meat inspection.

### Post-Mortem Inspection of Reactors

The purpose of the post-mortem examination is to determine whether or not the meat is fit for food purposes.

All reacting animals are required to be slaughtered under official supervision according to the Federal and State meat hygiene regulations.

Owners are encouraged to see their reactors slaughtered.

### Infected Premises

The premises which contained reactors must in all cases be given serious consideration for the reason



that sanitary quarters are essential to health and necessary in establishing and maintaining cattle free of disease.

The stables, sheds and yards occupied by tuberculous animals will remain infected until they are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Thorough cleaning is of importance. Disinfectants cannot destroy germs with which they do not come in contact. Therefore, immediately following the removal of tuberculous animals, clean the stable (including horse stable) thoroughly as follows:

1. Sweep ceilings, floor and walls.
2. Remove rotten woodwork and loose boards, particularly of the floor.
3. Remove dried accumulations about mangers, floors and drains.
4. Floors of the stable
  - (a) Remove all manure.
  - (b) Loosen by thoroughly scraping and removing all wet and dried material.
5. Clean the yards of all manure and remove to field, plowing it in, or if permitted to remain on surface of field it should be spread lightly. Cattle or swine should not have access to the field until after the sun has had an opportunity to kill all the germs.
6. Scrub the mangers, feed boxes, stalls and partitions with hot water containing strong soap, lye or washing soda.

Infected premises will not be disinfected until after they have been thoroughly cleaned.

Indemnity claims will not be paid for tuberculous animals until the infected premises are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The disinfecting is supervised by trained men. To prevent the spread of disease, the cleaning and disinfecting should be done as soon as possible after the removal of the tuberculous animals.

### Sanitation

Health is preserved by sanitation. Therefore, proper sanitation on premises is important to keep animals healthy. Sanitation in its broad sense means cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight. Sunlight is the cheapest disinfectant known. Because of the absence of sufficient windows, sunlight is excluded from many barns. The installation of additional windows where

needed is a good investment and the sunlight thus admitted will be increased in proportion to the number of windows installed.

The stables should at all times be kept clean and free from filth. A satisfactory system of ventilation need not be expensive and is simple to install.

Floors of the stables should be properly drained. Concrete floors are recommended because they are easily kept clean and when clean are thoroughly sanitary. Mangers and drinking facilities should be modeled with the view of eliminating communicable disease. The yards should be kept dry and free from manure. As a preventive measure the herd owner should clean and disinfect his stables, yards, etc., at least once a year.

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If any phase of the plan pertaining to the question of tuberculosis is not clear, please communicate with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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### IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

When purchasing cattle to be added to your herd, demand from the seller or dealer a tuberculin test chart that is approved by the District Agent or the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, before the cattle are accepted and entered into your herd.

Dairymen purchasing cattle without these charts do so at their own responsibility should the purchased cattle react to a future tuberculin test.

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At no time was the pass tag intended to serve as a health certificate. It is used for identification purposes only. Therefore, in each case when buying cattle demand from the seller an individual tuberculin test chart.

\* \* \* \* \*

Keep in your possession tuberculin test charts covering all cattle added since your herd was last tuberculin tested.

\* \* \* \* \*

Purchase cattle from herds under Federal-State supervision that have passed at least one negative test as they are subject to indemnity in case they react to a subsequent retest in your herd.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is a close relationship between the control of animal disease and the establishment of a profitable live stock industry.

Medical authorities estimate that 25% of tuberculosis in children is of the bovine type and 5% of all tuberculosis in humans is due to infection with bovine germs which in the majority of instances were received through the consumption of milk containing tuberculosis germs.

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Tuberculosis is caused by a germ called the tubercle bacillus. Without this germ tuberculosis cannot exist.

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Tuberculin cannot cause tuberculosis as it contains no living germs of any kind. Tuberculin has no effect on healthy animals.

\* \* \* \* \*

After tuberculosis is introduced into a herd it is not self-limiting and its tendency is constantly to spread and with a degree of rapidity that depends largely upon the sanitary conditions to which the herd is subject.

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Tuberculosis reduces the breeding value and productivity of the herd.

\* \* \* \* \*

Milk from cows that react to tuberculin must be suspected of being infectious in every case.

\* \* \* \* \*

The fact that a cow even extensively infected with tuberculosis may show no symptoms of disease makes all cattle suspicious if they come from infected herds or if their origin is unknown.

\* \* \* \* \*

Owners of cattle should prevent calves and other animals still healthy from contracting tuberculosis.

\* \* \* \* \*

The earnest and sincere co-operation of each cattle owner is necessary at all times to establish and maintain a tuberculosis free herd of cattle.

